



SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874.

## AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY.

**Perkins's Great Show**—At Brooklyn, last night.  
**Loco Theatre**—A new American comedy.  
**Power Theatre**—Mazeppa, 6c. Matinee.  
**Law Street**—A new musical comedy.  
**Grand Opera House**—Opera grand. Matinee.  
**Lyceum Theatre**—Latin History.  
**New Fifth Avenue Theatre**—Pantomime. Matinee.  
**Nibbles Garden**—Circus. Matinee.  
**Graphic Novelty**—Grotesque. Matinee.  
**Empire Hall**—A new musical comedy.  
**The Standard Regiment Armory**—Garrison's Concert Theatre. Comedy. At 8 P.M., 75c. Matinee.  
**Tony Pastor's**—Hysterical远足. Matinee.  
**Lillian Sunshine Theatre**—Musical. Matinee.  
**Madame's Theatre**—A Musical Comedy. Matinee.  
**Woolf's Museum**—Our Town. Matinee.

## Terms of The Sun

Postage to, to mail elsewhere	\$6.00
Two Weeks postage	2.00
Three Months postage	5.00
Four Months postage	6.00
Five Months postage	7.00
Six Months postage	8.00
Seven Months postage	9.00
Eight Months postage	10.00

Constituents will honor those 130 members who refused to support the corrupt job of HURLBURST. They will even feel a certain sort of admiration for BEN BERNARD, who, having plenty of ideas and brains to let out to hire, bullied the job through. But a skunkler can you respect him?

In the eleven States lying north and east of the Potomac and the Alleghany, and in regard to which we have given details, there were eight of these twenty-four cowardly Representatives. They are BLAINE and HERSEY of Maine, HOOPER of Massachusetts, KELLOGG and BARRETT of Connecticut, WHEELER and ST. JOHN of New York, and PHILIPS of New Jersey. All are Republicans but BARRETT, and it is well understood that each of them, with one or two inconsiderable exceptions, wants to get something. For example, BLAINE is talked about for President; HOOVER imagines that he is fit for the Treasury Department; KELLOGG has got half a dozen newspapers to speak of him for Governor, and so has BARRETT; WILLIAM A. WHEELER has his eye on Gov. DIX's chair; and WILLIAM WALTER PHILIPS has perhaps dreamed that there is some place in store for him after the Forty-third Congress expires. Let the twenty-four listen to the voice of the constituents whom they have betrayed. He that fights and runs away, may live to fight another day—unless he happens to be caught in the fly and gets court-martialed and shot for desertion.

The 130 who sustained the HURLBURST Salary bill and the 21 who fled in the hour of trial have miscalculated the temper of the times. To compare the present with the past, this salary rascality will operate like the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. A large majority of the people of the North and West feel now about corruption in office as they felt then about the aggressions of the slave power. And Congressmen who betray their trust or flinch from duty will, in the autumn of 1854, be stricken down at the polls as they were in the fall of 1856. This will be especially true of the Republians, for unless it has made up its mind that its final hour has come, that party finished 33 of the 35 ill-fitting votes for the last summary infamy, and of the 21 members who barely ran from their posts on that occasion, will have signed it.

The case, however, is so abominable that the people of Denver, both Republicans and Democrats, are yet agitating it, and it will require all the personal influence of Delegate CHAPFER, who is GRANT's boon companion, to save BENNETT. But we cannot help believing that he will save him. A President who can stand by WILLIAMS, SHEPHERD, CASEY, and COOKE, can hardly be expected to revolt at such a knave as BENNETT.

**The Loss of the Virginian.**  
 CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—In spite of all the explanations and statements published after conference with the Navy Department, there is a general belief here in Washington, which is freely expressed outside of official circles, that the Virginian was not sunk by accident or the effects of the gale which she encountered. Her disappearance was fully expected.

The Administration has not only disgracefully surrendered every pretension originally set up in this controversy, but by its recent action has actually made the United States liable for damages to Spain. The "decision" of the Attorney-General was preconcerted at the time of the protocol, and the substance of that paper was made known at Madrid and Havana before the agreement was signed atal.

This fact serves to explain the unworthy manner in which the ship was surrendered in a dark corner, without any witnesses but the officiating parties, why the surviving passengers and crew were delivered up almost by stealth, and why the salute of our outraged flag has been relinquished. All accounts agree that the condition of the Virginian when received from the Spaniards was revolting in the last degree. Not only had every thing valuable and useful on board been stolen or destroyed, but the disgusting spectacle throughout the ship from the cabin to the forecastle, was the result of a premeditated design to add indignity to outrage.

It may well be asked, Why was the Virginian taken in this filthy and offensive state? The answer is that the Administration merely wanted the bulk to satisfy an empty form, and abandoned everything else to favor that deception. It is brought to the port of New York even after disinfection and water had done their best to purify the atmosphere and to remove the nastiness, still the remaining wreck would have told the story of a distasteful vengeance by the Spaniards. Therefore the sea was found a convenient tomb for those mute but stern witnesses.

In the zeal of the Attorney-General to do his work according to orders, he forgot that discretion required some restraint. Perhaps that zeal may have been quenched by the seductive arguments of the Spanish Legation as well as by the desire of the Department of State. For according to this remarkable document at the United States stand charged with having wronged Spain by making demands which the public records show to have been without foundation. So that the law officer of the Government has made up a case for Spain, which on this showing entitles her to claim indemnity on the same principle that we claimed from England for the depredations of the Alabama.

In order to reach this conclusion, it was necessary not only to ignore but absolutely to trample under foot the rights of an American citizen, to plunder his property, and to injure his character. And to make the whole proceeding infamous, a secret and/or part case was heard without notice to the owner of the vessel, who was thus rudely assailed, and without opportunity to see or examine the swift witnesses, who were got up for the occasion and paid the highest price. This is the finale of the Virginian affair, and it is dishonorable in every aspect to the authorities.

**Flogging as a Punishment.**  
 It is now some years since the punishment of flogging was abolished in our navy; and even in the merchant service we believe it is no longer permitted. Delaware still keeps up her time-honored custom of whipping those convicted of certain specific crimes, but that punishment has been expunged from the statute books of nearly all of the States. The strong feeling at one time prevalent against the infliction of corporal punishment was stimulated by the seductive arguments of the Spanish Legation as well as by the desire of the Attorney-General as shall insure the conviction of any bribe-taking member of the Legation or State officer shall be paid eight thousand dollars out of the general fund.

On the resignation of Gov. BOOTH, in order to take his seat in the United States Senate, LIEUT.-GOV. ROMONALDO PACHECO will become Governor of California. GOV. PACHECO is a native of California, having been born at San Luis Obispo, and is about forty-five years of age. Incapable of any strenuous labor, he has always been a soldier, and taken all sorts of posts in the army, and has been promoted to the rank of colonel. He is wealthy, a fine speaker, a moderate Republican, and personally very popular. He will be the first native of the State who has ever become its Governor.

Canadians want JAY COOKE & CO.'S private account books given to the public. They think that some of the money went to affect the Dominion elections.

An invincible addition to Oriental literature was brought to light by the Russians during their recent march into China, in the discovery and capture of the remnants of the famous libraries of TIMOUR and GHENGIS KHAN. These two conquerors in ransacking the whole of Asia collected many valuable works that have nowhere else been preserved. GHENGIS KHAN's library was in Bokhara and TIMOUR'S in Samarcand. Since then they have been sadly decimated by time, neglect, and the devastations of other conquerors; but NICOLAS DE KHANIKOV, a Russian scholar, became satisfied that enough remained to be worth searching for, and more than twenty-five years ago he penetrated to these two cities in an endeavor to find the almost forgotten tomes. At that time he was unsuccessful, but he accompanied the late Russian expedition, and the guard of the library, and obtained what he left of them in a small mosque near Bokhara. Some of these works were brought by TIMOUR from Bagdad. Among the books are also many Greek manuscripts, one of which is believed to have been written by PYTHAGORAS. A splendid collection of Greek and Roman autographs contains the signatures of MACENAS, POLLIO, the Emperor TRAJAN, and JULIAN the Apostate. These libraries are to be transmitted to Russia and preserved in the imperial library in St. Petersburg, where they will offer a vast field of research to Western students.

The funding act which is before the South Carolina Legislature, and which will probably pass, reduces the State debt to \$46,000,000 to about \$30,000,000, by repudiating a part of the fraudulent debt, and scaling the valid obligations of the State and another part of the fraudulent debt fifty per cent. Bonds for which South Carolina received \$1,000,000,000 were scaled equally with those for which only different sums were paid by New York speculators. This is in full as well as contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

JOHN RYAN of Portland, Oregon, convicted of robbing at the late election for \$25, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay costs. Judge DEADY said that the heavier penalty of three years' imprisonment and \$500 fine was evidently intended for the wicked men who planned and carried into execution the corrupt conspiracy. RYAN is anxious waiting to hear from GRANT, with whom HILLIE MITCHELL is said to have influence.

After CASEY and BARBOCK and SHERWOOD, no official meanness or dishonesty can be startling, but even yet it is astonishing that BENNETT should be retained as Postmaster at Denver, Colorado. Greater scamps have undoubtedly been the cause of greater injury to the country; but none has done more in proportion to his opportunities. For a long time parties receiving

their mails at the Denver Post Office complained of the delay or non-reception of letters and papers. This was particularly the case with those whose politics were not satisfactory, or who were personally on unfriendly terms with BENNETT, as most of the inhabitants of Denver were and are. When inquiries were made at the Post Office the questioners were snubbed or abused. At last it became so intolerable that an investigation was demanded at Washington, and Special Agent FENY was sent to Denver. Upon learning that BENNETT was the intimate friend of Delegate CHAPFER, Mr. FENY displayed great zeal in whitewashing him. He laid stress on thick and fast, but although FENY found BENNETT almost and altogether lovely, and such as a postmaster appointed by GRANT ought to be, no amount of plaster could conceal the fact that he was a dishonest man.

For poetry is performed beauty by heart.

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He has the merit of fearlessness in uttering his opinions, prejudices, and sentiments, and would doubtless have it widely known that he is a conservative. He talks freely at "Reform," "Progress," "Spiritualism," "The New Religion," "Communism," &c. His pet aversion is Boston. Two of the few characters which he has undertaken to portray are held up as representative Boston women, namely, "Janet Moline" and "Audrie." The first is a "lady of the world," and the second is a "lady of the church." He depicts the former with piercing voice.

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